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EWA HAD A GOOD YEARStarts New Year With
Surplus of Nearly
a Million.

The annual meeting of the Ewa Plantation Company was held yesterday morning. The old officers were re-elected. The net sugar proceeds for the year amounted to \$1,809,841.74. Dividends amounting to \$300,000 were paid and a balance of \$921,841.74 is carried over to next year.

The following is the report of Manager Renton for the year just closed: To the President and Directors of the Ewa Plantation Co., Honolulu. Gentlemen: I have the honor of submitting to you the following report on various plantation work in connection with the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1903:

CROP 1903.

Grinding was begun on January 2d, 1904, and completed on July 28th. The output, while less than the previous year, exceeded my anticipations. There were ground:

618.72 acres Plant Cane.
1655.33 acres Long 1st Ratoon Cane.
761.40 acres Long 2d Ratoon Cane.
451.32 acres Short Ratoon Cane.

3484.77 acres total, which yielded 33,213,995 tons sugar. The above does not include cane ground for Apokaa Sugar Co., viz., 43.5 acres. The average yield from Plant and Long Ratoons was very good, but the general average of the entire crop was reduced by the Short Ratoons, the area of which was larger than usual. Apart from this some of the canes ground were from what are considered at Ewa, the poorer fields of the plantation, for instance: portions of Nos. 17, 18 and 19. The new lands at Waimanalo, No. 25 Sections D and E, and Nos. 26 and 27, showed a very heavy growth of cane when cut, which, considering the lateness of their planting, in October and November of 1901, was remarkably good.

It is, perhaps, almost unnecessary to speak of damage done by leaf-hopper as this, although difficult of estimation, is generally understood. It would, nevertheless, be well to state here that, during the growth of the crop of 1903, this insect was found in plentiful numbers for the first time in the Ewa fields; and that there is certainly a well-defined relation between their presence and decreased yields.

From very close observation I am inclined to believe that there is a financial gain in the cultivation of Long 1st and 2d Ratoons. The expense of plowing, preparing, planting and seed, is altogether dispensed with in ratoons and, owing to their rapid growth after burning off, there is generally less weeding. This is a general conclusion from average results. It is not meant to convey the impression that there are not exceptions, or that, if Plant Cane could be set out in June or July, the same conclusions could be drawn. But, under existing labor conditions, and where, for other causes, seed has not been planted early, the results would appear to bear out the statement made.

CROP OF 1904.

The area of this is as follows:
562.03 acres Plant Cane
1094.03 acres Long 1st Ratoon Cane
1372.57 acres Long 2d Ratoon Cane
99.60 acres Long 3d Ratoon Cane
428.96 acres Short Ratoon Cane
3577.19 acres total.

There will also be ground during this season 85.40 acres cane for Apokaa Sugar Co.

It is less than was stated in the last annual report, owing to a portion of 1st and 2d Ratoons having been used to plant crop of 1905. If the entire area, as given, is ground in 1904, it is safe to say it will yield 32,000 tons sugar. It is, however, doubtful whether it would not be better to carry over Field No. 16 Short Ratoons to crop of 1905. This field has not flowered freely, and its growth may be such, during the coming summer, to make it expedient. On the other hand, in Field 19-C for 1905, the "tassels" are quite numerous. It will, therefore, in all likelihood be included in the crop of 1904.

Some of the fields for the coming campaign are on the best lands of the plantation. Were it not that the entire area has been more or less attacked by the leaf-hopper a higher estimated yield could be given. Nevertheless, it should be a matter of congratulation for the stockholders of the Ewa Plantation Co. that its natural advantages of soil and climate have enabled it, in spite of the leaf-hopper, to keep its crop somewhere near the ordinary yield by an increased application of fertilizer. An effort has been made to introduce the parasite of this insect into the fields, and there is every prospect of success.

While on the subject of insect pests it may not be out of place to mention that the mole cricket may, in the future, be a source of some loss in these fields with shallow soils resting on a partially disintegrated coral rock foundation. They have been in the ditches and banks for several years. Here their depredations were of little consequence. In Field 21-B they destroyed an acre or more of cane adjoining the supply ditch for that field. In 21-A, immediately adjoining, no damage whatever was done. This is not mentioned to alarm anyone. In an area such as is occupied by the Ewa Plantation Co., the damage mentioned above is infinitesimal. Your attention is directed to it as a matter of business concerning the interests of the plantation and one which may become a problem of greater or lesser importance in the future.

CROP OF 1905.

There are 3,595 acres for 1905, subdivided as follows:
1621.44 acres Plant Cane
556.38 acres Long 1st Ratoons
1116.52 acres Long 2d Ratoons
3605.04 acres total.

This area will be decreased by whatever seed cane may be cut from it, and increased by the Short Ratoons that will be cultivated during the present year. With the addition of the latter there will be between 3,500 and 3,600 acres. The Ratoons have had a splendid start. With the exception of No. 19 Section C and 10 acres of No. 26 Section C, the flowering in them has been already attained, the omission of regular and entire "cutting back" has been fully warranted. The major portion of the Plant Cane was set out in good season. A small part was delayed owing to scarcity of water. No. 3 pump, which will be lowered this year, will furnish sufficient water to obviate a like delay in the future, provided there is no marked increase in the area cultivated. Should there be any addition, which is not here recommended, it will be necessary to enlarge the present pumping system.

Any estimate of the yield for 1905 would, at this stage, be premature; but there is no doubt but that the usual amount, of over 30,000 tons, will be realized. All of the second plowing, wherever practicable, has been done with the "Oliver" plow to a depth of thirty inches.

MILL.

Because of sufficient capacity in this department, grinding was completed much earlier than usual. This has resulted in the forward condition of ratoons for 1905, previously referred to. Labor was sufficient, during the first 4½ months of the grinding season, to supply mill fairly well with cane; but there was a marked falling off during the remainder of campaign owing to shortage of "field hands." Below is given quantity of cane delivered at mill during each month.

	Pounds Cane.
January	81,044,305
February	78,248,290
March	82,811,430
April	75,912,250
May	74,989,120
June	58,718,250
July	41,911,710
Total	496,635,555

Throughout the season the juice was of good quality and fairly high in sugar. Mill work was of a high order. Sugar manufactured per day averaged 227.19 tons.

Three "Hershey Dryers" were added to boiling-house equipment during the year. These machines are each 23 feet long by 6 feet in diameter, with a total of 6,600 square feet of heating surface. All the sugar, after being dropped from the centrifugals, is carried by conveyors to the "dryers," passed through them and, finally, delivered to elevated hoppers from which it falls into sacks. The result is cleaner, neater, cheaper handling all around. They were set up and placed in operation on April 1st, April 24th and May 25th respectively. I consider them a great success in every way.

The Ewa Mill is one of the few modern mills which have not yet installed crystallizers. Without passing upon the question whether it would be profitable to set up a costly plant for the purpose of running all the sugar through crystallizers, I am inclined to the opinion that a small number of these machines for handling third grade only would give a good return on the investment. I, therefore, recommend that, as soon as expedient, one crystallizer be purchased for experimental purposes to determine number required and the financial prospects from handling third sugars in that way.

IRRIGATING PUMPS.

There have been more alterations and additions during the year in this department than in any other. A 175-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boiler has been set up at No. 5 Station to complete its equipment. This was absolutely necessary to allow one boiler to be set aside for cleaning purposes.

At No. 2 Station there has also been added a 75-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boiler. The boiler formerly used for generation of power at this place was worn out, and it was necessary to replace it.

A year or more ago it was decided to lower the two pumps at No. 3 Station, one during each rainy season. On Nov. 1, 1902, excavating was commenced. By May 10, 1903, No. 4 Pump had been removed from its former position, overhauled, set in place and put in motion. On Dec. 9, 1903, work was begun removing No. 3 Pump. As all of the walls and foundations were completed some time ago, the installation of this pump will take a much shorter time than did No. 4. In its present position the capacity of No. 4 has been increased over 3,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. There is no reason why a proportionate increase may not be expected when No. 3 Pump is placed alongside of No. 4. The necessity for and financial results from this alteration require no comment.

Both of the Climax boilers at this station were returned in 1903 and are approaching the end of their usefulness. Further, owing to the increased water supply, their steaming capacity is not sufficient. An order has, therefore, been placed for 2 B. & W. boilers. This will allow one boiler to be set aside at all times for cleaning purposes, as has been done at No. 5 with profit.

No. 1 Station and fields dependent upon same have at last been connected with the main irrigation system by an inverted siphon placed across Honolulu Valley at its narrowest part immediately west of this station. The advantage of this connection is very great. It not only supplies what water is needed for fields below No. 1 which, with the increased area in that vicinity, this pump was unable to entirely supply; but it will enable the irrigation overseer, in case of a breakdown, to use water at once from the main system as needed without putting the old spare pump into commission. This spare pump may thus be used elsewhere if necessary.

The electric lighting of Stations 3, 5, and 7 is now obtained from a "Central" at No. 7. This arrangement (effected during the year) is fully as convenient and more economical.

FUEL OIL.

With the exception of No. 3, change of fuel, for all the pumping stations, from coal to oil, was effected during December last. Owing to the peculiar construction of the furnaces of the "Climax" boiler at No. 3, it is necessary to have a special oil-burning device to suit. As soon as this has been made oil will be used there.

That in 1904 the use of oil in place of coal will result in financial gain there can be no doubt. Nevertheless it is not apparent that there has been any loss through the use of coal during 1903. Various causes combined to reduce the average price of coal during the year to such a low figure that there was very little room for choice between the two kinds of fuel.

BUILDINGS.

This heading embraces 11 houses for laborers, containing 88 rooms, with cook-house, bath-house and wash-house, a fire-proof vault 12x12 inside measurements for office, enlargement of office and completion of round-house. Removal and enlargement of blacksmith, carpenter and car-repair shops were also effected during the year. These last have been moved to a far more convenient locality, enlarged to a size commensurate with the work required to be performed in them, and both interior and exterior arrangements made in the interests of economy.

CLEARING.

About 200 acres of new land was added in 1903 to the plantation and planted. Owing to the rocky nature of these lands this clearing has been costly, but as long as the present Pumping Plant could furnish sufficient water for their cultivation it was considered profitable to take them in. As the limit of the present Pumping Plant has almost been reached further clearing will be very slight in the immediate future.

CANE-LOADING MACHINES.

As the loading of cane on cars by machinery is merely a question of time, and, as the advantageous use of machines entails the use of sided cars, it was thought best to begin alterations in 1903, so as to be able to take advantage of any successful loading device offered without delay. Our cars are, therefore, now being altered to the flange-side type. The "Grege" Loader mentioned in last report was given a thorough trial in the field and records kept of its performance. The "Wilson" machine is, at present writing, being tested in Field "A." The data of the first-named loader show that it is not cheaper than loading by hand at present rates. On the other hand there are indirect advantages in the use of machines, which, with different labor conditions, will render them highly desirable. For this reason Mr. Wilson was encouraged to try his machine at Ewa so that comparison might be made, in actual field service and under similar conditions, between his loader and that of Mr. Gregg.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS 1904.

For No. 1 Pump Station—
Removal and lowering No. 3 Pump to position.
2 220-H. P. Babcock & Wilcox boilers each 237½ sq. ft. Heating Surface.
1 Tank for Fuel Oil with connections.
For Mill—
2 Multitubular Boilers 6' 8" x 20' 400 H. P. (replacement).
1 Crystallizer for experimental purposes.

These cover the large expenditures. There will be minor improvements here and there. But, unless something unforeseen arises, you may be assured of a substantial reduction in 1904 of money spent for improvements. During the past four years there have been large investments in plant. But, as a whole, with the exceptions above mentioned, our big things are done, and we can now reap their benefits.

SUGAR MARKET.

The passage of the Cuban Reciprocity Bill by Congress was followed by a drop in price of sugar. I have no doubt but that the same cause will operate throughout the coming year to depress the market value of our product. In fact, while such was not the intent of the Bill, the net result of its passage is, and will be, a very severe blow to the sugar interests of this Territory.

While commenting on this matter it will be gratifying to remember that this estate is well equipped and well kept; that expenses are being reduced wherever possible; and that, consequently, it is well prepared to meet these adverse conditions.

Respectfully submitted,
GEO. F. RENTON,
Manager.**SOLD DRINKS AND PLAYED CRAP GAME**

Even if the testimony of police witnesses and others enabled Finn, the man who was arraigned for shooting Rooney to escape justice, it at least exposed the gambling game which was carried on until lately with their knowledge over the Brunswick Billiard Parlors. Following is a part of the cross-examination, by Mr. Fleming, of William C. Vida, who said at the time that he held a police commission:

WM. C. VIDA.

Q. You say you were there night and day, Mr. Vida?
A. Sir?
Q. You say you were in the Billiard Parlor night and day, in the room above?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. What were you doing there Mr. Vida?
A. Working.
Q. Running a gambling table?
A. Working for Kubey and Lucas.
Q. Which Lucas, this Lucas that was here a while ago?
A. Yes, sir.

A HIDDEN TORTURER

DEATH PREFERABLE TO THE AGONY BORNE BY MR. COYLE.

Three Years of "Excruciating Neuralgia Terminated by Six Boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Men still suffer from agonies of disease so intense that they can find no terms fit to describe them save words like "torture" and "rack," which call up vividly the barbarities of the outgrown past.

The story of James B. Coyle, a mill operative, residing at No. 9 Pond street, Amesbury, Mass., is a striking recent case in illustration. "During the past three years," said Mr. Coyle to a reporter, "I was troubled with neuralgia in the head. At times the pains were almost unbearable and my sufferings were such that death would have been welcome as a relief. The pains began right over my eyes and shot upward through my head. They were so excruciating that they would almost make me faint dead away from exhaustion."

"I consulted several physicians but, while they all diagnosed my case as neuralgia and prescribed for that, they gave me only temporary relief. Then I took a number of advertised neuralgia cures with no better result. About four months ago a friend told me about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I decided to try a box. After I had used one box I noticed that the pains were less frequent and intense than before. So I took a second box with additional improvement. After I had taken six boxes my neuralgia was entirely cured, and for two months I have been free from pain. I have sound restful sleep at night and no feeling of languor during the day. I bless the day when I began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Cures equally remarkable for their completeness and permanence have also been wrought by these pills in the case of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and swollen complexion and all forms of weakness in either male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all druggists, or will be sent direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., postpaid, on receipt of price, fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

LOOKS FOR INCREASE**J. F. Hackfeld Talks of Sugar Situation in Germany.**

J. F. Hackfeld, the head of the firm of Hackfeld & Co., was one of the returning passengers on yesterday's Alameda. He is on one of his annual visits to Honolulu. Mr. Hackfeld looks for an increase in the price of sugar about the middle of the year.

"I am here on one of my periodical visits from Germany," said Mr. Hackfeld yesterday. "It is my first visit for a year and I shall remain about two months. The local sugar situation I know nothing about, and I remained over but a few days in San Francisco and the people here probably know more about the situation on the coast than I do."

"As to the sugar situation in Germany I should say that the yield of the last best crop in Europe was very favorable and consequently the price of sugar has gone down in Europe more than had been expected. But I believe that the beet growers will not sow out so many beets during the next planting season in order to reduce the present large stocks of sugar, as I believe they are hardly making expenses at the current price of sugar. At the same time the consumption in those countries that agreed to the terms of the Brussels convention will increase considerably because of the present low price of raw sugar, which will also tend to reduce the large stocks of sugar now on hand. So I believe there is a good chance for a rise in the price of sugar towards the middle of the year."

Q. What were you doing Mr. Vida? You need not look at Mr. Dunne, just look at me.

Q. What kind of a game was it Mr. Vida?

A. Is that material? (Addressing the Court.)

The Court: Answer the question.

A. Crap game.

Following is the testimony of another witness:

LLOYD A. SCHMIDT.

Q. You say you were in the Brunswick Billiard Parlor until four or five o'clock in the morning?

A. I was.

Q. Why were you there?

A. I was working there.

Q. What kind of work were you doing?

A. Looking after the room upstairs.

Q. What kind of a room was it?

A. Just a common room like this.

Q. Just a room like this, what was in it?

A. Just tables and chairs.

Q. Who else was in there, anyone else in there?

A. Several people.

Q. Now what was going on that night?

A. Gambling.

Q. You were working at one of the tables were you?

A. No, sir.

Q. What were you doing all night there until four or five in the morning?

A. I was just looking around there serving drinks.

COMBS!!!**COMBS!!!****COMBS!****OVERSTOCKED**

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Combs, 15 and 10 cents each; formerly, 35 and 25 cents.

Get a supply while it lasts.

Hollister Drug Co.

FORT STREET.

WIRELESS MUST GIVE VALUE FOR SUBSIDY

Henceforth the subsidy of \$1000 a month to the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., appropriated by the Legislature, will be paid pro rata to the days that the wireless telegraph is in efficient operation.

This is the decision made by Governor Carter yesterday after giving an interview to Richard H. Trent, representing the company, in the executive chamber. As the Governor puts the matter, if the Government is to pay a subsidy the public must receive an adequate service in return.

C. M. White, chief clerk of the Public Works Department, will write to E. E. Richards of Hilo and Sheriff J. H. Coney of Kauai, requesting them to send a wireless message daily to the Government for the purpose of testing the system.

She—"My face is my fortune." He (forty, yet ardent)—"And let me assure you, my dear, you have spent none of it."—New Yorker.

THERE IS NO DANGER whatever from lockjaw or blood poisoning resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause these diseases. It also causes wounds to heal without maturation and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. Sold by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

OF THE MULTITUDES

who have used it, or are now using it, we have never heard of any one who has been disappointed in it. No claims are made for it except those which are amply justified by experience. In commending it to the afflicted we simply point to its record. It has done great things, and it is certain to continue the excellent work. There is—no medicine which can be used with greater and more reasonable faith and confidence. It nourishes and keeps up the strength during those periods when the appetite fails and food cannot be digested. To guard against imitations this "trade mark" is put on every bottle of



"Wampole's Preparation," and without it none is genuine. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Taken before meals it creates an appetite, aids digestion, renews vital power, drives out disease germs, makes the blood rich, red and full of constructive elements, and gives back to the pleasures and labors of the world many who had abandoned hope. Doctor S. H. McCoy, of Canada, says: "I testify with pleasure to its unlimited usefulness as a tissue builder." Its curative powers can always be relied upon. It makes a new era in medicine, and is beneficial from the first dose. "You can trust it as the Ivy does the Oak." One bottle convinces. Avoid all unreliable imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.